Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1801. [No. 34.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
The 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,
French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.
Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swandowns, plains, duffils, flannels, Irish linens, humhums, German and British osnaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.
January 7.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,
BROWN SUGAR
In hhds. tierces and barrels—*on a Credit and for Cash.*
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,
Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.
Also, a quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
January 17. *Auctioneer.*

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,
50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage
which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.
December 16. eo

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

Latest European Intelligence.
CONTINUED.

FRANCE.
STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, 2d Frimaire, Nov. 23.

[*This article was this day presented to the Legislative Body by the Counsellors of State, Regnier, Gouvion St. Cyr, and Najac.*]

"At the moment when the legislative body resumes the course of its labors, the government submits to all France a sketch of its operations. This is a duty dictated by its principles, and it discharges the task with that frankness which it owes to the public interest, and the purity of the sentiments with which it is animated. All know what was the situation of the republic on the 4th Nivose, year 8, 25th Dec. 1799. The events of the 18th Brumaire had reanimated the courage of the people, but men's minds still floated in uncertainty. The departments of the west were a prey to civil war—every where there prevailed feeble distracted administrations, without unity of principles or concert of operations. No energy in command, no promptitude in execution. A policy without activity; tribunals without authority; disorder in the public receipts; requisitions which harrassed the public, and consumed our revenue; commerce and manufactures in a state of stagnation; the armies of Austria, from the top of the Alps and Appennines menacing Liguira and France; neutral vessels driven from the sea by the terror of the English maritime code——*America, which owed to us her Independence*, armed against ours—Spain, Batavia, Helvetia, Liguria, faithful to our alliance, but waiting with a painful anxiety what the future should decide, respecting our fate and theirs.

It was under these auspices that the year 8 began. Peace was the first want, and the ardent prayer of the nation. Peace, too, was the first object that occupied the mind of the government. Two letters, written by the Chief Consul to the Emperor of Germany and the King of England, expressed to them without weakness, but without guile, the wish of France and of humanity. This prayer was rejected by the ministers of Austria and Great-Britain. The Cabinet of Vienna mingled some hopes with a refusal. The *Cabinet of England blended bitterness and reproach with its correspondence, and afterwards declamation and invective in the public discussions*, in which it exposed the overtures made by France. This publicity, these publications and invectives, but ill assisted the animosity and the plans of the British administration.

Frenchmen recognized in the conduct of their chief magistrate, the sincere desire of peace. They felt indignent at the enemy by whom the overtures were rejected, and saw that they had to expect peace only from their efforts and their courage. Hence the principle of that energy which produced our last success, and our last victories. Hence, perhaps, in the minds of the English, a sentiment of justice towards a people, who after so many exploits, and so much glory, sighed only for peace; hence, in the minds of other nations, a return of favour for the cause of our independence and our liberty.

The rebellion in the west was suppressed. Nothing more was necessary than to support by the display of force, the authority of reason and principle, to bring the people back to their duty. All those who had been led away by seduction and terror submitted to a government benificient and protecting. Every day the attachment to the Republic encreases in these departments, as well as respect for our institutions, and hatred towards our enemies. The establishment of *gen d'armerie a pid* will serve to clear the country from the remains of a set of wretches habituated to pillage, and covered with crimes, which amnasty could not reach. In these departments, as in all the others, the influence of the authorities established by the constitution has been marked by progressive improvements.

A power concentrated in an individual—and therefore, inevitable responsibility, give to public and private affairs a rapid movement, and restore by degrees, œconomy in administration. Inspection is more active; information more prompt and more certain; the citizens perceive more clearly the advantages of the power which protects them, as well as the vigour of that authority which represses and restrains them.

Throughout the republic there still exists some individuals who regret the past; some feeble minds whom a residue of fanaticism torments; but these regrets daily become more weak; fanaticism dies away and manly sentiment gains more the ascendency. To wish that man should disavow with readiness to day, what yesterday he professed; that he should submit at once, without murmuring, to the yoke of the laws, which lately he spurned, is the wish, not of lawful powar but of tyranny.

Let us leave to time to compleat its work. Time alone confirms institutions. It is only after they have long existed that they come to obtain an absolute respect. The administrators have been chosen for the people, not for a particular faction, or a particular party. Government asks not to know what any man has done, or what he may have said under particular circumstances and at particular periods.

It has required only to ascertain if he possesses virtue and talents; if he was inaccessible to hatred or vengeance, if he is likely to be always impartial and just. The maxim of the government is, that the denunciations which attack public functionaries, at this time, still full of the remembrance of ancient divisions, ought to be weighed in the balance of justice, and verified by the most strict examination. The same principles and the same views have directed the choice of the magistrates. Let them judge things and not opinions. Let them be inflexible as the laws themselves—Such is the wish, such the only wish which ought to influence a government. The constitution guarantees to them the independence and the perpetuity of their functions. It is to the nation, and to their own consciences, that they must answer for their decisions.

Before the fourth Nivose, December 25, it was the government which decided on the appeals of citizens, inscribed in the list of emigrants, and it decided on the simple report of the minister of General Police—Thus it had the power of deciding questions which involved the tranquility of the state, the lot of individuals, and the assignment of property. In order to clear up this subject, the government wished to know what was the nature of the laws on emigration; what the nature of those of whom the list of emigrants was composed; how and by whom it was formed, and what were the principles on which it was drawn up? It then learnt that in each municipality there had been prepared lists of citizens absent from the commune where they had either property or settled abode, and that of these particular lists, collected into nine volumes, had been formed what was commonly called the list of emigrants—that citizens inscribed as absent, or emigrants in one commune, were at the very time public functionaries in another; that labourers, artizans, individuals in service, were confounded with men whom the prejudicies of birth, and the interests of rank, marked out as enemies to the revolution—that inscriptions collected and indeterminate applied to whole families, and families too often unknown to the persons by whom the inscription was formed. From these circumstances, a conviction was produced that there did not exist a true list of emigrants, and it was necessary to form a new list, in which those whose names ought never to have been inscribed, should have been distinguished from those whom prejudices and their circumstances pointed out as true emigrants, and hence originated the specifications and conditions of the decree of the 28th Vendemaire (Sept. 20.)

A plan of regulations will be proposed, to give additional security to those who have acquired national property. An important work is on the eve of being accomplished, which, during six years, has been called Legislation. In this session the civil code, and code of procedure, will be proposed to the consideration of the legislative body; and other objects less imoprtant will form the subject of laws of which the elements are prepared. Public instruction, still neglected in many of the departments, has assumed in others a better direction, and a higher activity. New asylums have been opened for the children

those who have fallen in defence of their country. If the hospitals are still in distress, a decree secures to them at least the payment of a part of what is due to them on the capital of their debts, of which the redemption was authorised by a law passed during the last session. Measures have been taken to ascertain the number of deserted children, the number of whom has very much increased of late, and plans are adopted to succour their wants. Some manufactures which are peculiar to the nation, and which honour French industry, begin now to rise from that langour in which our former misfortunes had plunged them. Painting and sculpture have obtained encouragement, and are prepared to transmit to posterity the traits and actions of the heroes who have combated for our independence and our glory. The monuments of art are preserved and offered to the public admiration, in places worthy of containing them. The high roads are almost throughout in a state of alarming decay, but the administration does every thing to remedy this, which the feeble resources entrusted to them enables them to execute. The right of keeping up the public roads has received certain modifications which public justice, and public interest demanded. The perception of this right, separated from the obligation of keeping up the roads themselves, has been confirmed, and a fund is now provided on proper securities, which will not be vain and illusory as in former years. The application of products, still too feeble, is ascertained in each department, in proportion to its wants. Inspection becomes every day more active, and responsibility becomes every day more clear, and approaches nearer to perfection. The government has extended its views to interior navigation, and to canals. It is not to vast projects to which it has directed its attention, it is not a great system of general navigation which it wishes to create. The conclusion of the labours already begun, which refer immediately to inland navigation, and the commerce of France, is all that it now promises, is all that the present circumstances of the country enables it to adopt.

Execution, rather than project, is the fundamental maxim of its administration. The finances have been one of the objects of its constant inspection and anxiety, the primary base, and necessary support of all the plans which can be formed for the happiness and glory of the state. The government has thought it necessary to apply itself to the consideration of all the principles, and become acquainted with all the causes which can operate either to their restoration or destruction. It was not merely funds that were wanting to the Republic on the 4th Nivose of the year 8; it was activity in the subdivision, and assessment of direct contribution, regularity in the receipts, care in the disbursements, a clear accountability in the public treasury, a well managed distribution in the different channels of expence.

The bearers of bills, authorised to draw directly on the funds of the receivers and their overseers, purchased by corruption the funds which either then had no existence, or which ought to have been reserved for the services of the republic; goods of requisition, debts of arrear, uncertain rents, were admitted, as payments of direct contributions; and it was receivers, overseers, collectors who trafficked in goods of depreciated value, and exchanged them in their office for real property which they had received; pay masters concealed the payments which had been made to them, to obtain from them who were to superintend their accounts, and for advances which they had never made. Thus the public treasury was ignorant equally of the funds received, and the sums which had been paid in the departments. Hence arose uncertain distributions and illusory assignments. In the mean time every thing was ordered by the ministers, every thing was sanctioned by the directory.—Hence the want of public credit, and in its train scandalous negociations and disgraceful decrees.

Since the 4th Nivose (Dec. 25) the period of the sub-divisions and assessment of the contributions has been fixed with precision, and this year, for the first time, the quotas of almost all the departments were in the course of payment during the course of Vendemaire. The public treasuries have been shut against delegations (a species of exchequir bills) but 52 millions of delegations, or orders upon the treasury, of this description, have been rapidly extinguished by operations which have not cost the treasury either loan or interest, and at the same time have procured effectual advances. These delegations the government might with some colour of justice object to. They had been issued by contractors even before they entered on their contract, and it was extremely probable that the service was not performed by many, and by few with goood faith. But these delegations had been delegated under the view and with the consent of the former government.—They had gone out of the hand of the original holder. They were letters of exchange, of which the actual holders had advanced the value, and it was impossible without injuring public credit, to postpone or refuse payment of them. Requisition bills have been taken out of the circle of jobbing, and must now be nearly all paid into the exchequer of taxes, and in the year 9, there will exist almost none of them. The public creditor will receive his money in cash, and public will receive almost nothing but solid cash.

A part of the direct contributions of the year 8, that part which it was calculated would not be consumed by the bills in arrear, and requisition bills has been, by anticipation, paid into the treasury in the obligations of the collectors, and these obligations, which have in a particular fund the certain means of their discharge, are now as solid a value as the public or the merchants can offer. The direct contributions of the year 9 are already in the port-feuille of the Treasury in obligations equally solid. These successive receipts of indirect or casual contributions are then represented by the bills of the collectors payable at sight. A fixed sum of these obligations and these bills is appropriated to the expence of every month. No order for payment will be given but in the propriation to the sum actually vested in the Treasury. Thus the orders will no longer be arbitary.

There will be no mistake in the argument, no illusion in promises of payment will exist, and persons accepting such paper on the faith of payment, will not be deceived. The public Treasury has received a new organization, an active superintendance pervades every part of it. The arrear accounts proceed without obstacle. The current paymens are in a manner at par.

Every month the Minister of Finances and the Director of the public Treasury will submit to the inspection of the Government statements of all the receipts and payments, particularly every payment made to the orders of each minister. The collection of these statements at the end of every year will shew the receipt, the expences paid, and the nature of each expence. The estimate of the expences necessary for the year 9 has been formed with the strictest regard to œconomy. The revenues have been valued with every degree of possible precision. Those revenues are not adequate to the calculated expenditure. The government will propose to the Legislative Body what it conceives the best expedient to cover this deficiency and leave to their wisdom to decide on its propriety.

A sinking fund has been created. The administration of it will not encrease the burdens of the finances; it will at once furnish extensive means of extinguishing the public debt, and prove a powerful instrument of public credit. In examining its operation, it will be found to promote successfully the important end of an office of security for the bonds of the receivers. A bank has been founded; feeble, indeed, as yet; but whose feebleness is in proportion to the actual wants of circulation. On a peace it will embrace a range which our commerce, encreased by the restitution of our ancient relations, and by the storms of the revolution, will require. The government, which has favored its birth with all its power, will always protect it by its influence, will continue to regard it as a sacred depositi, to be protected by the power and the fidelity of the nation.

Other ameliorations will be presented in the report of the Minister of the finances. Other plans of amelioration are still under the eye, and in the contemplation of Government. Once delivered from the chaos of dilapidations, abuses and injustice, every day will bring a new accession of salutary principles, and present new means of prosperity. Honest citizens, those who have wealth and reputation to preserve, will offer their resources and their support to a government faithful to the plans which regard to good faith and the public interest have pointed out to it.

It is no longer embarrassed by those intrigues which make a traffic of the confusion of the finances, nor by that cupidity which exchanges at a dear rate, real, though distant advantages, for that miserable succour which only supplies the wants of the present moment by adding to the demands of futurity. Already companies of good credit have entered into engagements on the most moderate terms, and have not, as was formerly done, demanded any security in real possessions for services which they have not yet performed,

Our success in war has exceeded our expectations. Four armies, all victorious, are united by an uninterrupted chain from the line formed by the Prussian neutrality to the centre of Italy; the masters of the Danube and the Po, they occupy by their detachments the borders of the Adriatic and Tuscany. The genius of France saved the army of the East from a convention which would have placed it in the chains of the English. Malta has surrendered, but it was after two years of the most glorious resistance. Every thing which could be tried to save this important place the government has attempted, though without effect. The organization of the army, military discipline, enquiries into dilapidations and abuses, the re-establishment of order & economy in all the branches of the service, have been the object of the labours and decrees of the government. A report from the Minister at War will present the result. Peace, peace alone, can give to the success which they have already obtained completion and solidity. It has not been in the power of government to repair at once the disasters of our marine, and to restore it to its ancient lustre; but it has collected its wrecks, and prepared its re-establishment and its glory.

Regulations have reformed abuses, ensured regularity of service, established in the ports union of power and severity of inspection; former dilapidations have been enquired into and removed, burthensome contracts have been cancelled, agreements more advantageous to the republic have been concluded; in a word considerable advances have been made towards order and economy. But, still much remains to be done. How much labour must be submitted to, and how long an interval must elapse before the government can execute the task which it has imposed on itself, and which the public interest demands of it. In the present state of our marine it has been impossible to keep up regularly with our colonies those relations of intercourse and authority which belong to the mother country. The government, however, has preserved with care those ties which attach them to France, and it prepares in silence the means of restoring them to calmness, to industry and prosperity.—A council for prizes authorized by a law promulgated in the last session, has applied to this delicate subject a spirit of impartiality and justice which has already had a happy influence on our commercial relations. Neutral flags have experienced them on the seas and in our ports. The powers on the coast of Barbary have renewed their ancient relations towards us. If government had been able to renew them sooner, Malta might perhaps still have been in our power. But at least they will secure subsistence to Liguira, and to our Southern departments, nor will they be useless to the army of the East.

A convention founded upon common interests and the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which America is bound to France. These ties shall last forever, because there is no unequal conditions to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege no partial favor. She merely demands from the nations in friendship with her the rights of equality; that no nation be more favored than herself, and that she herself be not favoured more than any other nation. Such are the pretensions and interests of all states which may contract engagements with her. All nations who are sensible of their rights will rally round these principles. The North will shake off the tyranny which oppresses its commerce and its seas.

It will feel that our interests are the interests of the human race. Russia, in particular will remember what is due to her dignity, and the ancient relations by which she was united to France. She will know that France is a necessary counterpoise in the maritime balance of the world. The government had offered peace before the opening of the campaign. It made that offer on the field of battle, and in the bosom victory. It offered a peace worthy of the grandeur, but also worthy of the moderation of the French people, and on conditions which should have guaranteed

to us both its acceptance and ſtability.—On the ſlighteſt hope of drawing near to ſo deſirable an epoch, it ſuſpended thoſe ſucceſſes which enſured the poſition of our armies, and the ardour of our warriors. If we do not yet enjoy it, we have to accuſe only that power which, unaffected by the diſaſters of the continent, is anxious only to cement with the blood of nations, its empire over the ſeas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. To conclude, an Auſtrian negociator is now at Luneville, a man who merits the eſteem of Europe. If he poſſeſſes the perfect confidence of the ſovereign who has ſent him, he will diſplay that frankneſs, which the French government has a right to expect from its own frankneſs, and which is promiſed by his perſonal character. Auſtria will ceaſe to ſacrifice the repoſe and intereſt of the continent to the ambition of the deſpots of the ſeas. Yet, in the preſent uncertainty, prudence preſcribes to France not to permit herſelf to be amuſed by an empty ſhew of negociation. She will ſupport her propoſitions with all the force of her arms. The conduct of the government has ſhewn, that it has not carried to too great a height the pretenſions of the republic; nor ſacrificed to the madneſs of ambition the intereſts of humanity. The crimes of the war will fall upon thoſe who are the real authors of them; upon thoſe governments which are ſo weak and ſo blinded as to become ſubſervient to the mercantile deſigns of a ſingle nation, and to ſell for its gold and its intrigues the blood and the induſtry of the nations who obey them, and the freedom of the ſeas, which is the property of the whole human race.

LUNEVILLE, November 29.

Count Cobentzel has not left his apartments this day; but his health being completely re-eſtabliſhed, it is expected that he will be able to come out to-morrow, and again mix with ſociety.

At nine this morning arrived an Auſtrian officer, ſaid to be the bearer of diſpatches of a nature extremely urgent. He came from the head-quarters of the arch-duke John. He went immediately to ſee count Cobentzel. He was accompanied by an adjutant of the garriſon of Straſburg.

At ſix in the evening general Moreau arrived here. He dined with the miniſter plenipotentiary of the Republic, and ſet off at nine o'clock. Count Cobentzel having gone to the miniſter's to paſs the evening, met the general there.

STRASBURG, November 17.

The chief conſul being unwilling to grant any farther delay to the court of Vienna, which is only deſirous of gaining time, & is not ſeriouſly inclined to peace, the rupture of the armiſtice has been announced in every point. But as the period at which it was to expire, was fixed at different dates; hoſtilities will be reſumed ſooner in our neighborhood than in Bavaria. According to the notice given by general Deſolles, the armiſtice will expire on the 28th inſt. but general Angereau is to recommence hoſtilities on the 22d, while the time of military operations in the Griſons is fixed on the 24th. As there was but a notice of ten days neceſſary in Italy, the war will be recommenced in that quarter earlier than in Germany.

HANAU, November 13.

Notice of the termination of the Armiſtice has been tranſmitted to the commandant of the fortreſs of Wurtzburg, to gen. Sinbſchen, at Schweirsfurt, to the Elector of Mentz, and to the archduke John. The Engliſh Commiſſary, Colonel Durell has ſent a courier with the intelligence to Mr. Wickham, the Engliſh Envoy. Yet it is not believed here, even in the Head-Qarters of Angerau, that hoſtilities, and a winter campaign will really take place.

ROVEREDO, November 3.

The Auſtrian army in Italy is in motion. General Bellegrade has returned from Venice to Verona, where he has fixed his head-quarters. The main force of the Auſtrians is collecting near Mantua. All communication with the Ciſalpine Republic is now cut off. The Neapolitan troops are drawing towards the frontiers to defend their country.

ZURICH, November 5.

The Army in the Griſons is completely in motion. The head quarters are eſtabliſhed at Coire, whether general Macdonald who is lately recovered from a violent illneſs, is gone. The left wing of the Army of Macdonald has thrown a bridge over the Rhine at Rheimeck, in order to advance into the Voralberg.

PARIS, November 15.

The French attached to the office of our Conſul-General at Cadiz have, with the Conſul-General, fallen victims to the epidemic malady.

The laſt letters from that quarter give the moſt afflicting details of the cruel ravages of the plague. Men, women, and children daily expire in the midſt of the ſtreets, and the bodies remain without burials; while many periſh with abſolute want, cauſed by the impoſſibility of all intercourſe.

November 22.

A corps of 800 infantry belonging to the Conſular Guard, with all its cavalry and artillery, is ordered to hold itſelf in readineſs to march to-morrow. Yeſterday morning the horſes and a part of the First Conſul's equipage left Paris.

We are aſſured that gen. Moreau is gone to Italy.

LONDON, December 2.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Penroſe, his majeſty's charge d'affaires at Florence, to lord Grenville.

"Mounte Vacchi, near Florence, October 16.

"It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I acquaint your lordſhip, that the property of his majeſty's ſubjects at Leghorn has been as well as circumſtances would permit, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, under the protection of his majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed at that port, off which a frigate will ſtill remain to prevent any veſſels from going in."

One of the laſt Journals, the Gazette de France of the 21ſt ſays, that the expedition prepared at Breſt had put to ſea, and that it had a number of troops on board. It is there aſſerted, that, the ſquadron is deſtined for the Iſland of St. Domingo.

Commodore ſir Charles Hamilton will ſail as ſoon as the wind permits, for the coaſt of Guinea. Several ſhips for Siera-Leone go under his convoy.

BOSTON, January 7.

No foreign arrivals.

Cleared, ſhips Anna, Sweet, Sumatra; George and Hariot, Loring, Alicant;—Four Siſters, Blake Havanna; brig Columbia, Devereaux, Bilboa; ſchs. Nancy, Calley, St. Sebaſtians; Lucy, Blackmore, Cape-de-Verds; Concluſion, Payſon, Trinidad; and Ruby, Reed, Havanna.

The Sukey, of Salem, for La Guira, has been ſent into Jamaica, by the Britiſh.

Schr. Elizabeth, Bryant, has arrived at Norfolk, from Jamaica—and ſchr. Sally, Swaſey, arrived at Kingſton, and was to ſail from thence the laſt of November.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

Arrived, Brigs Juno, Worth, Madeira; Pomona, ———, Liverpool; ſchrs. Union, Randolph, Havanna; Hiram, ——, Newport, (R. I.)

The brig Hannah, Goodrich, arrived at Liverpool the 30th November. The Fanny, Braine, arrived at Grennock in 21 days—The brig Diana, has arrived at Jamaica—The brig Amazon has arrived at Martinique—The ſhip Joſeph, from Dublin, has arrived at Newport.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Sch'r Union, Randal M'Donald, 20 days from Havanna. Left there, brig Hannah, of and for Philadelphia. The day the Union ſailed the brig Amiable Matilda, Whitlock, arrived from New-Providence, where the had been detained 40 days, and left there a great number of American veſſels for trial.

Brig Juno, from Madeira. Left there, the ſhip Abigail, Clark, of Baltimore, and Hercules, Warren, of do. both performing quarantine. On the 24th Nov. in a gale of wind, an Engliſh brig from Quebec, and the ſch'r ——, Luckleſs, of and from N. York, were caſt away, veſſels, cargoes, and two of the people loſt. Jan. 3, in lat. 34, 17, long. 79, 30, ſpoke the Daniſh brig Orion, out 6 days, bound to Philadelphia, from St. Croix. Jan. 7th, in lat. 37, 50, long. 71, ſpoke the brig Liberty, Thomas, out 2 days from Philadelphia, bound to Bilboa, all well.

tary of War, by the Preſident of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated the 11th November, to a friend in Baltimore.

"When you learn of Pruſſia's intending to moleſt Hamburg, of its intention to take poſſeſſion of Cuxhaven, you need not be much concerned. This rumor ariſes from a Pruſſian veſſel having been brought into Cuxhaven by an Engliſh frigate, in order to repair a leak occaſioned at ſea, the releaſe of which the king of Pruſſia claims from us. But we have acted as we ſhould have done, viz. not having meddled at all with it, becauſe it being on a neutral ſtream, every one has a right to enter. This difference will ſoon be ſettled, and we remain under no apprehenſion about the affair; therefore, if you hear any thing reſpecting it, you may eaſe the minds of your fellow-citizens."

It is ſuggeſted in the Salem Regiſter, that counterfeit Portland Bank, and New-Hampſhire Union Bank Bills are in circulation.

At a meeting of the directors of the bank of the United States, held on Tueſday evening the 6th inſtant, THOMAS WILLING, eſquire, was re-elected preſident.

THE SUBSCRIBER

*Reſpectfully informs the pub*lic, that finding it indiſpenſably neceſſary to diſſolve the copartnerſhip of O'NEIL and WARD, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that houſe on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part ſhall be wanting to give every perſon who may favor him with their commands entire ſatisfaction.

He requeſts all perſons indebted to the above firm to be ſpeedy in ſettling their accounts with him, as he alone is authoriſed to give a valid diſcharge for money due, or make any kind of ſettlement with them. He alſo requeſts the favor of all perſons holding demands againſt O'Neil and Ward to render him their ſeveral demands, as he wiſhes to have them adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15. (16) 3weo

Labourers wanted.

I wiſh to hire for the preſent year, four or five ſlaves to labour on my farm near Alexandria. Mr. Samuel Lightfoot living on the land will contract for them.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

January 15. d3t‡

City Tavern & Hotel.

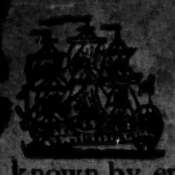
The Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requeſts all perſons indebted to him to come forward and ſettle their accounts, on or before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of the ſame without reſpect to perſons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the ſmall ſums due him, he is under the neceſſity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no perſon whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

For Liverpool.



The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

For New-York.

The Schooner PHILIP,
Capt. TUPMAN,
To sail in all next week.
For FREIGHT apply to the master on board, or to
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.
January 16. eo4t

For Freight or Charter

To any of the Leeward West-India Islands,

The fast-sailing Brig
FAME,
Burthen seven hundred barrels, now lying at Lawrason's Wharf. For terms apply to
SHREVE & JANNEY,
or the Captain on board.
January 14. eo

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, suchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, assorted handsomely, in cases
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

NOTICE.

People are in future to take care how they cross my lot and break down my fencing on Hunting Creek. I will no longer suffer fishing or fowling there. I have employed a man to watch and being a competent evidence, I will prosecute the first man, or man's son, that makes another trespass upon me.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.
George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.
Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

Wm I. HALL.
December 22. d

The Subscriber

Begs leave thus publicly to impress the minds of those who have heretofore borrowed Tools of various descriptions of him, with a sense that it is high time they were returned—particularly, two story cornish planes, and several smaller sizes, saws of various descriptions, beads and bench planes: they are mostly branded with the owners name,

He wishes to Rent,

A two story House & Lot,

with a large and convenient Warehouse, in good stand for business. He has several

Dwelling Houses for Sale,

in different [illegible] which will be dis-
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An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

A small Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fizgerald's wharf,
To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.
2 mo. 24. eo

Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a sober Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Housekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.
December 13, 1800. eodtf

JUST RECEIVED,
the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for sale by
Roberts & Griffith,

hhds muscovado sugar
1st India sugar in bags
Loaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira wine
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter casks
Cognits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Prunes in kegs and boxes
Assorted shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.
Which they daily expect by the schooner Philadelphia from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.
January 12. eo3t1aw3t

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and established at an Inn in *Alexandria.*

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
January 5. eow4

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*
December 16.

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Thread, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Comb, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 keg white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1st Month 7th. eo

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